

The Chronicle.
PRINTED WEEKLY, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
NEBLETT & GRANT,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Terms—Three Dollars per year.
IN ADVANCE.
R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.
Clarksville, Tenn.:
FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

"THE CRISIS IN TENNESSEE."

The New York News, of the 22d, has an article on "the crisis in Tennessee," or the dead lock in the Legislature, in which the points are clearly stated and ably argued. It is gratifying to us to perceive that outsiders view in its true light, the infamous attempt of the Tennessee radicals to crush out the last spark of liberty, and extend to their sympathies in the struggle for self-preservation. In the great national struggle for consolidation, on the one hand, and constitutional liberty, on the other, the despotism of the civil government in this State, is overlooked even by those whose position and influence might be successfully exerted for its abatement, if not for its entire overthrow. The liberty and equality of the negro is the all-absorbing topic of the day, whilst the best citizens of Tennessee are denied both, by a contemptible clique of petty tyrants who owe their power to accident and the disposition to abuse it, to their own inherent meanness. Yet, the attempt, by peaceful means, to throw off a yoke so galling to proud spirited men, and so subversive of the great principles of political liberty, is the tyrant's plea for still greater oppression, and the pretext for foul and false charges of continued hostility to the government.

The seceding members of the Legislature, in a hopeless minority, saw that a law was about to be enacted which would, virtually, make Brownlow the only voter in the State, and the untrammelled despot of a once free people. What were they to do? Sit still and see the inquiry consummated? See nine-tenths of the people enslaved by a handful of men who had already won enough of infamy, and the undying scorn of the good and just of all classes? Brownlow and his strikers answer, yes, but, fortunately for the best interests of the State, such was neither the theory nor the practice of the conservative few who averted once, and will again, the traitorous blow aimed at the rights and liberties of the great body of the people. That the majority shall rule, is not only the fundamental idea of the government, but it is so deeply engrained upon the minds and hearts of the people, that it can not be eradicated by the puny arm of a tyrannical horde of malignity, nurtured by avarice and guided by avaricious ignorance. But the disfranchised people of Tennessee have no misgivings of the future. If they can find no remedy for existing and threatened evils, in the restored sanity, or improved morals of the dominant clique, the young men now verging upon the age of twenty-one, are numerous enough and patriotic enough to hurl the tyrants from power at the general election. But, without relying upon this reserve force, there are already enough registered voters in the State, to accomplish this end; and it is a knowledge of this fact that suggested the franchise bill which disrupted the Legislature and suspended its vitality.

The cry of disloyalty will not much longer serve as a pretext for enslaving a people who have honestly complied with all the conditions exacted; who are yielding a prompt and willing obedience to law and give a zealous support to the Constitution and the Union. These are the only true tests of loyalty, and for fortunate would it be for the country, if every radical in it could show a similar record, and would act upon the same principles that guide the hated and oppressed rebels. For one, we would not exchange the consciousness of having acted honestly, in the past, and of being honest, now, in our professions of allegiance, for the scarred and seared conscience of every radical in the State. High positions that entail contempt, because contemptibly filled, and salaries garnered at the expense of principle and political justice, may satisfy the ambition of those who look upon office and money as synonyms of honor and virtue, but he is the man to be honored and trusted, in these times, who fought bravely for the cause he believed to be righteous, and, when beaten, is as honest in his submission to inevitable fate as he has been conscientious in his resistance. Such men may, for awhile, be reviled and oppressed, but there is a power in enlightened public sentiment which will eventually set them free and wipe off the foul aspersions hurled at them by sordid selfishness and malignant hate. So will it be, and the day is not distant—no radical legislation can long defer it. So confident are we of this result, that we can almost laugh at the antics of our rulers, intoxicated by inhaling the exhalations of a little self authority, who will soon learn that armed rebellion against those in authority, is less a crime than insidious treason against the Constitution, and the rights guaranteed by it to the States and the people.

ELECTIONS.—Don't forget the election to-morrow. We have heard of no opposition to the Hon. Cave Johnson, but this fact should keep no man from the polls, who is entitled to a vote. The people ought to take a pride in giving him their undivided support. They will do themselves honor by honoring him. In addition to this consideration, let it be remembered, that every vote, now, is a security for the privilege in future.

"I have been known as a damned blight-whip," and a "damned jumble," and I think it cheap if they will now let me off by calling me a "damned Radical."—*Brownlow.*

Can't let you off, sir. It is all right, as far as it goes, but the bill is not filled, by a damned sight.

"I know whites who, by their conduct, have put themselves below negroes."—*Brownlow.*

So do we, Governor, and Duggan knows whites who, by their conduct, have put themselves above negroes. Those two radicals are a knowing couple, and acquired their knowledge by personal experience.

"President Johnson can't carry a single State, north of Mason's line, but Kentucky, and I wish he would carry that State to hell."—*Brownlow.*

Better wish them in Heaven, Governor, where you'll never see them again.

Our State Legislature is at a lock—twenty-one members bailed. They all endorse President Johnson. They have left 200 resolutions and 300 convicts in jail. We have provided money to feed them, if the next Legislature refuses to refund the money, I will turn the crazy and convicted ones on Middle Tennessee. It will be the best physic they ever had.—*Brownlow.*

ANOTHER VETO.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that the President has vetoed the abominable Civil Rights bill—the successor of the Bureau bill, and fully as effective, as the latter, for the creation of a consolidated despotism. The President's argument is lucid and conclusive, and will be especially valued as a defense of the constitutional doctrine of State rights. Every man, north and south, who values liberty as his birth-right, and despises the wretches who would crush it under the heel of tyranny, ought to feel grateful to Andrew Johnson for his firm stand against the enemies of the country assembled in the halls of Congress. He is master of the situation, if firmly sustained, and in this way, only, can the triumph of the constitution over consolidation, be secured. The bill may be passed over the veto, if so, the Supreme Court will, doubtless, be required to pass upon it, and its decision against the bill can not be doubted, except upon the supposition that the Judges are as corrupt as the radicals in Congress.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the "Tennessee Orphan Asylum," held in the Presbyterian church, at Clarksville, the following proceedings were had. By request of the Lady President Mrs. G. A. Henry, Dr. E. B. Haskins presided at the meeting and W. A. Quarles acted as Secretary. The chairman of the meeting briefly explained that the objects of the meeting were purely of a business character. He announced the first business in order to be the election of officers to fill the places of those who found it impossible to serve in the positions to which they were elected at a previous meeting.

The first vacancy, that of Corresponding Secretary, was filled by the election of Mrs. James A. Trice, vice Mrs. Stacker declined. The vacancies in the Board, occasioned by the declination of Mrs. Wardlaw and Mrs. C. Smith, were filled by the election of Mrs. John F. House and Mrs. Joshua Elder.

Mr. James E. Rice introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of this Association be instructed to appoint a Vice President in the following counties, to wit: Robertson, Sumner, Simpson, Logan, Todd, Christian, Trigg, Stewart, Henry, Benton, Humphreys, Dickson, Davidson, and Cheatham, with instructions to said Vice President, to organize Associations in said counties, and to secure the co-operation of every denomination of Christians in their respective counties. These county representatives shall organize subordinate Associations in each civil district in the several counties, and they shall select suitable christian men, who will deliver sermons in behalf of this Association, with a view to raise money for its support in each civil district, in the counties above mentioned.

All these addresses shall be delivered on the same day, and that day shall be a day of fasting and prayer, by all denominations of christians, co-operating with this Association. The effort shall be made by all in the same spirit, and no contribution to be refused however small. The day for holding this fast, shall be appointed by delegates from the various congregations in Clarksville, and great effort shall be made to induce unity of action among all christians.

Resolved, That these resolutions be embodied in the address, and sent to the Vice President in each of the counties above enumerated.

W. A. Quarles offered the following amendment: That each minister in charge of a congregation in the city, be ex officio a delegate from his church in fixing upon a day of fast mentioned in the above resolution.

After some discussion, the resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

The following named ladies were appointed Vice Presidents, in accordance with the provisions of the above resolutions:—For Robertson county, Mrs. John E. Garner; for Sumner, Mrs. Gen. Ben. J. Simpson; for Logan county, Mrs. J. H. White; for Todd county, Mrs. Dr. Walton; for Christian county, Mrs. J. H. White; for Stewart county, Mrs. J. H. White; for Henry county, Mrs. J. H. White; for Benton county, Mrs. J. H. White; for Humphreys county, Mrs. H. C. Lockhart; for Dickson county, Mrs. Larkins; for Davidson county, Mrs. Dr. Porter; for Cheatham county, Mrs. W. Leary.

On motion of Mr. King, H. H. Poston, James M. Quarles, Hon. L. B. Chase, John Garland, Bacon, Clardy & Co., and John McWhorter, were requested to act as agents in soliciting donations in the city of New York: Mr. T. A. Thayer for Cheatham; for Gen. W. J. Jackson, Hon. Henry J. Stiles, for Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Barksdale, Samuel Richardson, John Wickham and F. C. Sharp, for St. Louis.

By request of the President, the following gentlemen were appointed as Executive Committee: Mr. J. E. Rice, Dr. Wright, John F. House, Judge Thomas King, Dr. Lorton, J. E. Bailey, W. A. Quarles and R. W. Humphreys.

The above committee, with the addition of Dr. Haskins, were appointed specially to report, at the next meeting, a plan for raising funds and the best method of advertising.

BARON HENRY, Pres't.
W. A. QUARLES, Sec'y pro tem.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes the following letter, addressed to Ex-Gov. Shorter of Alabama, now in Washington. It settles many doubtful questions:

"I reply that the planter, in making return of income for 1864, should include all product of his estate sold in that year, whether raised in that or a previous year; also, the amount received for live stock sold, less the purchase money paid for the same, if such stock was purchased; also all profits derived from all other sources during the year, as required by law. He may then deduct the amount actually paid as wages to the overseer of the plantation. And under the regulations of this office, farmers and planters were not required to return as income, for 1864, the produce consumed by the stock and by laborers employed in carrying on the farm or plantation.

The whole amount of cotton sold by the planter in 1864 should be returned as income of that year; and if any cotton was raised in that year, and not sold, the same need not be returned as income until sold. The actual expenses of crop, hogging, and other charges incurred in the sending of cotton to market, may be deducted from the planter's gross income; also the tax of two cents per pound, if paid by him, may be deducted. If the sale of the corn, bacon, etc., consumed during the year by laborers, has once been returned as income, or if such corn, etc., was purchased, the value of the same, or the amount paid out therefor, may be deducted, but not otherwise. Very respectfully,
D. C. WHITMAN, Deputy Commissioner.

FOREIGN APPRECIATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—In the British Parliament, in the course of the debate upon the Queen's speech, said the Earl of Derby:

"We must concur in rejoicing that, after years of bloody warfare, sanguinary war has been put to an end to the now reunited States of America. I fully concur with the speech in consequence of the peace and prudent manner in which, after the war had terminated the President has sought to repair the ravages of civil war. [Hear, hear.] He seems to seek the best means of restoring the tranquility of the country, and we can not refrain from hoping that his efforts will be crowned with success. The domination of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery in America has entailed much misery on the slaves themselves, and that they are but very imperfectly prepared to undertake the duties and responsibilities of freedom.

SHOE SALE.—A new material for making shoes has made its appearance. It is a substance of which India rubber is the basis, and it is heavier, and while as soft as leather it is flexible and elastic. It is said that one pair of shoes soled with this article will outwear four pairs soled with the best leather.

\$20 REWARD.
TAKEN, from the underground, on the 10th inst. a one bay mare, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, slightly spotted. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said mare.

JOHN STEPHENS,
Near Clarksville, Tenn.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The National Intelligencer, of the 24th, contains an editorial which so clearly foreshadowed the objections of the President to the Civil Rights Bill, that we lay it before our readers as a synopsis of the veto message:

"This is a bill to abolish the States of the Union. To effect such an object, two conditions are requisite, first, that doubtful federal powers should be used; and second, that the statute should be efficiently executed."

"1st. It abolishes the State jurisdiction. This is so, because it makes it a high misdemeanor for any person to deprive any native inhabitant of any right secured by this act."

"2d. It establishes negro superiority. If, from any cause, the necessary police regulations of a State in its purely local and domestic concerns, should operate to recognize a distinction of color or race, however indirectly, this law may be worked successfully to resist it with the army and navy of the United States. Negroes could be buyers of church pews in spite of the congregation, the court, people and the whole State itself, and no landlord would dare to deny them all the privileges of the hotel."

"3d. The proposed statute, as a whole, is grossly unconstitutional."

"4th. There is a class of objections, even more serious because more in consonance with the revolutionary designs of the contrivers of the bill. It authorizes the President to appoint spies and informers, absolutely without limit of number, of officers whom he may specially empower. Thus we have at a glance a scheme, the most perfect, conceived by wicked men for provoking the extension of military power, which would lift it into a gigantic and all pervading despotism, before which the liberties of the people would go down forever."

"But say they, the power is in the President, and if the despotism comes, it will be through him. This brings us to the most important practical point of all. He could not execute this law, for he would not betray the people. They know he could not. They therefore hope to pass it over his veto; and they refuse to provoke universal insurrection, to be incited by the monstrous tyranny to which they invite him. Knowing he cannot accept it, they will attempt to impeach and remove him. The sovereign people have given the President a good support heretofore. We tell them that the despotism comes, it will be through meetings of the people, to rebuke, by their mighty force of authority, the new danger."

HEAVY CHARGES.—The Matamoros *Ranchero* charges Maj. Gen. Butler and his brother with having shipped from New Orleans, during the war, to the rebels, in rebel houses, in that city, a ship-load of pickled pork, and it adds:

"Not only did they send a ship-load of pork, but Butler & Brother sent out here, for cotton-exchange account, various ship-loads of United States army uniforms, which were directly into Texas through their accommodation houses."

The same paper charges that ex-Governor Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, had his finger in "to the tune of two millions of dollars."

GREAT DEMOCRATIC GATHERING IN WEST HONOLULU.—The President Sustained—Speech by C. Channing Burr.—The Democrats of West Honolulu, N. J., held one of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings ever seen in that place, on Thursday evening, February 22, in accordance with the following call:

Democrats on Deck!
Down with the Disunionists!
Down with Sumner and Stevens!
Up with Andrew Johnson and the Constitution!
Sustain the President's Veto of the Negro Bureau Bill!

SEIZURES OF COTTON IN TEXAS.—The Clarksville correspondent of the Houston Telegraph charges that the Treasury agents there have seized one thousand seven hundred bales of cotton, which it was well and generally known did not belong to the late Confederacy. Through a third party, the Treasury agents offered the owners of the cotton to release it for a consideration of three hundred bales. The owners refused this offer, and the cotton was removed at once, much greater expense than it would have cost the owners. Every effort was made at Clarksville and at New Orleans to secure the release of the cotton, but it failed.

Lord Byron's grand-daughter.—The daughter of his beloved Ada—was among the few to take her seat in the Peeresse's gallery in the House of Lords, at the recent opening of Parliament by the Queen. Her pale face, light brown hair, and bright, intelligent eyes, created general interest. She is considered to have a greater resemblance to her illustrious grand father than even her late mother.

In Italy the newspaper editors hire people to go to jail for them when their journals are suppressed. The editors continue writing, while their substitutes receive the punishment.

At Graham's Town, South Africa, December 13, the thermometer was 136 in the shade. A duck's egg was roasted by the sun.

TOBACCO SALES.
THE LANSING, March 28, 1866.
Sales by Richards, Crenshaw & Co., of 51 Hhds. Tobacco, as follows:

\$6 25, 10 75, 9 00, 16 75, 15 25, 15 75, 13 25, 11 50, 7 00, 10 25, 13 00, 16 00, 15 00, 5 25, 4 50, 4 35, 2 00, 16 00, 5 00, 18 50, 15 50, 14 75, 11 00, 4 70, 11 50, 6 00, 13 50, 5 50, 4 75, 9 25, 4 30, 12 25, 25, 15 00, 3 00, 9 50, 12 00, 15 25, 3 80, 14 25, 4 00, 11 75, 7 75, 15 50, 2 50, 8 75, 11 25, 14 50, 4 10, 4 80, and \$13 00.

**RED RIVER LANDING, Tennessee, }
March 29, 1866. }**

Tobacco, at the following prices:

\$3 80, 3 00, 4 00, 4 20, 4 50, 5 00, 5 30, 5 50, 6 00, 7 00, 8 20, 9 10, 11 00, 12 00, 12 50, 13 10, 13 25, 14 00, 14 20, 14 50, 15 70, 16 60, 17 70, 19 00, 9 Hhds. rejected.

DIED.
At his residence in this county, on the 27th inst., of pneumonia, after a brief illness, C. S. DANIEL, about 55 years of age. His remains were interred in this city yesterday morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
LET those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cough Bitters, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3, 1863.
We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cough Bitters in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influence in the southern climate.

Davis, Green & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, Main Street, Louisville.
Chas. B. Catton, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
Col. H. Dent, Provost Marshal General of Kentucky.

Julius Winter, Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d and Market Streets, Louisville, Ky.
Rev. D. F. Henderson, Vice President of Sanitary Commission.

Hart & Maj. other, Lithographers, cor. Market and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky.
Hughes & Parkhill, wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main Street, Louisville.
Capt. S. F. Hildreth, of steamer Maj. Anderson, Maj. L. T. Thurston, Paymaster U. S. Army, Col. M. Metcalf, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Col. Jesse Bayles, 4th Ky. Cavalry.
Geo. P. Prentiss, Louisville Assessor.
Geo. P. Doorn, Prop. Louisville Assessor.

For sale by **FINLEY & STEWART.**

\$20 REWARD.
TAKEN, from the underground, on the 10th inst. a one bay mare, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, slightly spotted. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said mare.

JOHN STEPHENS,
Near Clarksville, Tenn.

New Advertisements.

MILLINERY.

MISS MAGUIRE, having returned from New York, offers to the ladies of Clarksville and vicinity, the largest and finest stock of

Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings, latest styles, ever brought to Clarksville, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

Respectfully,
MARCH 30, '66-4t
MISS MAGUIRE,
MRS. HODGSON.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

CUSTOM MADE WORK OF THE VERY BEST, French and American work, at prices as low as they can be made at Louisville or Cincinnati. I warrant all my work to be durable and satisfactory. Public square, north side.

H. WESTENBERGER.
Clarksville, Tenn., March 30, '66-3m

Something New! Something New!

WE HAVE RECEIVED, PER EXPRESS, A large lot of samples of Spring and Summer Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c., with prices attached, from the celebrated house of Devlin & Co., of New York, and we are ready to receive orders for garments which we will furnish at New York prices, with freight added. Call and examine the samples, and make your selections.—We guarantee workmanship and fit of all goods we order.

T. & R. E. McCULLOCH.
March 30, '66-4t

FOR SALE!

HOUSE AND LOT—on Main street—comfortable brick dwelling, with three rooms and good cellar, fine front &c. Lot 22 1/2 ft. front, running back 200 feet to an alley, can be purchased at a bargain. Apply to T. D. LEONARD, Real Estate Agent. [March 30-2m]

FOR SALE.

NEAR THE DEPOT, in this city, 1-2 acre of land, being a corner lot, fronting on Spring street and the Depot, a good location for a railroad hotel or restaurant. This lot can be had at a great bargain, if applied for soon. Apply to T. D. LEONARD, Real Estate Agent. [March 30-1f]

Administrator's Notice.

ALL those having claims against the estate of J. James Wilson, dec'd., are hereby notified to file the same with the clerk of the County Court of Stewart county, State of Tennessee, on or before the 10th day of August, 1866, legally authenticated, in order that the same may be liquidated and discharged in accordance with the acts of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee in relation to insolvent estates. This 19th of March, 1866.

B. P. SUMMERS, Adm'r.
March 30, 1866-4w

Regular St. Louis, Cairo and Nashville packet, Anna White, Taylor, Master, will leave for Cairo and St. Louis on Monday, the 2nd day of April, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply to

Regular Evansville and Nashville packet, Argosy and J. P. Webb. Argosy, Louis Vanderpool, master, leaves for Evansville every Friday, at 9 o'clock p. m. leaves for Nashville every Thursday, at 9 o'clock a. m. J. P. Webb, Dodge Brown, Master, will leave for Evansville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock p. m. will leave for Nashville every Sunday at 9 a. m. For freight and passage, apply to

Regular Passenger Packet, BERUDA, John Bateman, Master, leaves for Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati on Friday, the 30th inst., at 6 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage, apply to

The superior Nashville and Cairo Packet, Steamer CUMBERLAND, Ben. F. Egan, Master, will leave for Cairo every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m.; for Nashville every Sunday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GRACEY & BRO., Agents.
March 30, '66-4w

The fine Passenger Packet, T. Y. RONE, Tom. Harmon, Master, will leave for Cairo Friday evening at 5 o'clock p. m.; for Nashville Tuesday, at 9 o'clock a. m.

GRACEY & BRO., Agents.
March 30-1t

SHERIFF SALE.

W. H. Johnson, for use of Richard Wall, vs. Hardy Campbell.

BY virtue of a writ of replevin ex parte which issued to me from the office of the circuit court of Montgomery county, Tennessee, I will expose to sale and sell, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court-house door, in the city of Clarksville, on

Monday, the 7th day of May, 1866,
the House and Lot on College street, where the Hardy Campbell now lives, and lot front on College street 50 feet, and run back 200 feet to an alley.

O. M. BLACKMAN,
Deputy Sheriff Montgomery county.
March 30, '66 4t-Prs. fee, \$4 80

SHERIFF SALE.

Thos. McNeilly, vs. Thos. Y. Dixon, S. D. Ramey and H. Gurin.

BY virtue of an execution, in my hands, which issued from the office of the circuit court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will expose to sale and sell, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the city of Clarksville, on

Monday, the 14th day of May, 1866,
the following tract of land, lying in District No. 16, Montgomery county, Tenn., and bounded as follows: beginning at a barren oak, in Davis's east boundary line, runs south 79 degrees; east 94 poles to an elm on the branch; thence north 57 degrees, 40 poles up said branch to a stake; thence 76 degrees east up said branch 24 poles to a stake; thence 153 poles to a stake; thence west 159 poles to a black oak in Baxter's line; thence north 148 1/4 poles to the beginning; and contains 133 acres; levied on as the property of S. D. Ramey, to satisfy the aforesaid execution in favor of Thos. McNeilly.

O. M. BLACKMAN,
Deputy Sheriff Montgomery county.
March 30, '66 4t-Prs. fee, \$0.

SHERIFF SALE.

J. N. Smith, vs. Jos. T. Johnson and Sam. Johnson

BY virtue of a writ of replevin ex parte which issued to me from the office of the circuit court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will expose to sale and sell, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door, in the city of Clarksville, on

Monday, the 7th day of May, 1866,
the following tract of land, containing 4 1/2 acres, more or less, lying on the Charlotte road, and bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by Gambrell and Little, on the south by an alley, and on the east by the Charlotte road.

O. M. BLACKMAN,
Deputy Sheriff Montgomery county.
March 30, '66 4t-Prs. fee, \$0.

B. G. BRUCE & CO., CLAIM AGENTS!

ARE PREPARED TO

Collect all Claims Against the Government

FOR HORSES

Or Other Property Impressed,

AND ALL

Commissionary and Quartermaster Stores.

HAVING CONSUMED ARRANGEMENTS with a firm in Washington City, their facilities for COLLECTING CLAIMS present unusual advantages to claimants. Business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

We may be found for a few days at "Moore's Hotel," for consultation.
Refer to J. E. Bailey and C. G. Smith, of this city.
[March 30-1f]

Original Attachment.

In Circuit Court, Montgomery county, Tennessee.
John B. Dortch, vs. Jam'l W. Drake.

It appearing to the clerk, from the affidavit of the plaintiff in this cause, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: it is therefore ordered by the clerk that publication be made for four (4) consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, county of Montgomery, as notice to the said S. W. Drake, so that he may appear at the next term of the circuit court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house, in the city of Clarksville, on the second Monday in May next, 1866, then and there to plead to the plaintiff's declaration and attachment, or judgment will be taken against him by default. This 28th March, 1866.

G. G. BREED, c. c. c.
March 30-4w By J. W. WILLIAMSON, D. C.

Petition for Divorce.

In Circuit Court, Montgomery county, Tennessee.
Henry G. Merklein, vs. Susan Marklin.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the clerk from the petition and affidavit of the petitioner, in this cause, that the defendant, Susan Marklin, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on her: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four (4) consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, county of Montgomery, as notice to the said defendant, Susan Marklin, so that she may appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in the city of Clarksville, on the second Monday in May next, (1866); then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition of petitioner, or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. This 28th March, 1866.

G. G. BREED, c. c. c.
March 30-4w By J. W. WILLIAMSON, D. C.

Petition to Sell Land.

In Circuit Court, Montgomery county, Tennessee.
Gustavus Bantley, vs. Arabella Bantley, John Bantley, Nancy Bantley, Charles Bantley, and D. R. Seals and wife Nancy.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the clerk from the affidavit of petitioner, in this cause, that the defendants, Arabella Bantley, John Bantley, Nancy Bantley, Charles Bantley, and D. R. Seals and wife Nancy, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four (4) consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, Montgomery county, as notice to said defendants so that they may appear at our next circuit, to be held for the county of Montgomery, State of Tennessee, at the court-house, in the city of Clarksville, on the second Monday in May next, 1866, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition of petitioner, or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte. March 28th, 1866.